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HARBIN GOVERNMENT WORK REPORT FOR 1958
- Communist China -

[Following is a translation of an article by Lu Ch'ien,
Mayor of Harbin, in Harbin Jih-pao, Harbin, 6 April 1959,
pages 2-3.]

Dear Delegates:

The glorious year of 1958 has ended.

In the year that has just ended, the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union has become much stronger; its solidarity has been further strengthened; and its economic strength much stronger. The Seven-Year Plan of the glorious Soviet Union for communist construction has initiated the building of a beautiful future for mankind. The gigantic space rockets that mark man's interplanetary flights are further display of the superior characteristics of the socialist system. The continuously rising movement for liberation among nationality groups in Asia, Africa, and in Latin America has entered an era of struggle that can no longer be resisted. The struggle for nationality liberation is a fresh indication of the many contradictions within the imperialist camp. Its political and economic crises are becoming increasingly critical. These events, as Chairman Mao has pointed out, show that "the enemy is becoming weaker and we are becoming stronger; imperialism will not survive too long."

The Unprecedented Victories in the 1958 Big Leap Forward and the
Extensive Economic and Ideological Changes in Harbin

In the past year, under the heroic and brilliant leadership of the party and Chairman Mao, with the assistance of the socialist camp led by the Soviet Union, on the basis of the victories won in the great rectification movement and the antirightist struggle, and after exerting a sky rocketing ardor and an unparalleled courage in a gigantic struggle that can overcome mountains and rivers and move heaven and earth, the people of our country have won a big leap forward in socialist construction, thus completing a brilliant and glorious page in the history of our country. The revolutionary ardor of the masses has displayed an unparalleled strength in the big leap forward in our gigantic socialist construction. There were repeated leap forwards in all undertakings and endless reporting of victorious news. The atmosphere of gladness and enthusiasm has spread to every corner of our glorious motherland. "We have never witnessed a mass spirit,

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initiative and courage of this magnitude," (from a message of Chairman Mao on the founding of a cooperative).

The big leap forward in 1958 has not only resulted in an unprecedented speed in economic development and a big increase in steel and grain production, thus bringing about a big leap forward in socialist construction projects, but also gave birth to the people's communes, thus enhancing the rapid advancement of the people of our country in socialist construction and the transition from the system of collective ownership to people's ownership. The people's commune is the best organization for achieving the transition from socialism to communism. The principal current in the economic and political life of the people of our country in 1958 was made up of these two great events. These events also reflected the party leadership's vigorous adherence to Marxism-Leninism and the masses' high degree of socialist and communist awareness.

The big leap forward in 1958 eliminated many superstitious beliefs, improved the spirit of the masses, further raised the production strength of society, and opened a wider path for socialist construction in accordance with the principles of achieving greater, faster, better, and more economical results. The big leap forward has brought significant and long-range effects.

The fact that peace loving people throughout the world are happy for our success has brought us additional jubilation. The people of various socialist countries view our success as a part of their own achievements. At present, only the imperialists of the Dulles kind and revisionism clique of Tito are fearful of our success and slanderously attack us without grounds. Of course, the more they intensify their slanderous attack on us, the more we can show the great and long-range effects of our big leap forward.

As the masses are deeply moved by both domestic and foreign events, under the correct leadership of the party central committee, Chairman Mao, and the state council, and under the direct leadership of the Heilungkiang Party Committee, the Heilungkiang People's Congress, and the Harbin Party Committee, with the sky-piercing ardor of the city's 3,000,000 population, and with the enthusiastic help of specialists of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and the support of various fraternal municipalities, Harbin, along with other areas of the province and throughout the country, and on the basis of the victories won in the rectification campaign and in the antirightist struggle, has vigorously carried out the technological and cultural revolutions, and exceeded the leap forward plans for the 1958 national economic developments, thus achieving an unprecedented big leap forward in all directions and bringing far-reaching and significant changes to the economic and ideological outlook for Harbin.

The Unprecedented and Leaping Advances in Industrial Production Produced Machinery, Technology, Workers, and Experience That Help the Country

The core in the 1958 big leap forward was in industrial production. In that year, the industrial production rate in our municipality established an unprecedented record. In 1958, Harbin's gross value of industrial production amounted to 2,890,000,000 yuan, for a 106% increase over the figure for 1957. This growth in the gross value of industrial production is five times faster than the average rate of increase during the First Five-Year Plan period. The principal reason in our big leap forward in industrial production is a higher labor productivity. Compared with 1957, the labor productivity of the workers in Harbin increased 52.3% in 1958. There were sizable increases in the production of numerous major products. Compared with 1957, the production in 1958 of alternating current electric motors increased 287%; direct current electric motors, 510%; ball bearings, 170%; cement, 25.7%; red bricks, 320%; rubber shoes, 328%; and paper, 149%. With respect to steel production, we literally went from nothing to something. In 1958, steel production reached 23,200 tons and iron production reached 23,900 tons. The quality of our industrial products has improved noticeably. More than 800 new products were successfully trial produced. In comparison with 1957, the production cost of similar products was 11.7% lower in 1958. In 1958, industrial enterprises of Harbin remitted 121% more profits to the state than they did in 1957.

Along with the big leap forward in industrial production, the industrial base of Harbin has been further strengthened. The volume of industrial products sent to various areas of the province and throughout the country was greatly increased in 1958. In the electro-mechanical equipment manufacturing industry alone, more than 50,000 sets of equipment totaling more than 100,000 tons of equipment have been sent to other areas. To render assistance to other parts of the country, Harbin not only supplied many areas with machinery and industrial goods but also sent more than 8,000 technicians to different parts of the country, thus promoting many useful experiences. We have vigorously fulfilled the glorious task assigned us by the Heilungkiang Party Committee in the production of machinery, in the development of technology, in the training of workers, and in the accumulation of experience. Harbin is offering assistance to a greatly enlarged area of the country. Equipment has been sent not only to major state enterprises such as the Kuan-t'ing, Shih-tzu-t'an, and Hsin-an-chiang electric power plants, the Wuhan, Pao-t'ou, and Anshan iron and steel works, and a motor vehicle manufacturing plant, but also to Yunnan, Kweichow, and Szechwan provinces in the south, and to Tsinghai Province and the Sinkiang Autonomous Region in the west. In addition, the export of industrial products both in quality and quantity has been greatly increased.

For the Development of an Iron and Steel Industry From Nothing to Something, the Entire People Contributed Their Manpower for the Production of 10,700,000 Tons of Steel

The special features of the big leap forward in industrial production in 1958 were the efforts exerted through mass movements in the promotion of iron and steel production and in the production of machinery and electric power.

In accordance with the party's decision of "taking steel as the principal program for a general leap forward" and in accordance with the policy of "walking on two legs," Harbin stimulated its masses to promote iron and steel production. It was a movement in which more than 250,000 persons in Harbin participated. Among them were laborers, peasants, merchants, students, soldiers, the old and the young. The movement was spearheaded by the courage of the laborers who assumed the tasks of operating complex electrical and mechanical equipment; they also performed regular production tasks; they were the main force in the promotion of iron and steel production. The peasants on the one hand were busily engaged in their fall harvest work and on the other hand organized themselves in groups of hundreds and thousands to extract ore and to make iron. Women folks in the homes, students, children, and urban residents also took part in iron and steel production. People were either collecting scrap iron or tending to furnaces; they were doing whatever they were capable of doing. Everyone contributed his utmost to the production of 10,700,000 tons of steel, thus feeling that a glorious task is being accomplished. As the masses simultaneously engaged in the prospecting for ore, mining ore, constructing furnaces, and in production work, they liberated their ideologies, and solved many important problems in technology, material resources, manpower, and transportation. In the period when we were struggling to produce steel, we saw the initiative and labor enthusiasm of hundreds of thousands of iron and steel workers. Rain or shine, they worked laborously day and night in cold weather and on frozen grounds. When housing was not available, they would sleep in the open with the sky as their roof. When there was a shortage of vehicles, they would use their arms and shoulders for transportation. When they did not understand technology, they would study with vigorous enthusiasm. When they failed, they would try again and again. When a blast furnace developed trouble and needed repairs, they would compete with each other to do the repair work. They have greatly developed their communist style and broken away from individual and regional distinction. They rendered mutual assistance to each other. Their common desire was to produce steel. Everyone contributed his resources. Higher production "satellites" were being repeatedly launched. These iron and steel production workers exceeded their production goals nine days ahead of schedule. From their effort, Harbin developed an iron and steel industry with its bare hands. This accomplishment was one of our great victories

on the industrial front. This victory also served to stimulate the development of other industrial developments; it has developed a situation where "one horse takes the lead, 10,000 horses follow." The speed of progress and development has been especially rapid in machinery manufacture, electric power production, construction material production, coke production, and in the fields of transportation and communication. Along with these, there has been some speed up in the overall industrial development of Harbin. The value of production in the last four months of 1958 was 162% greater than the same period of 1957 and represented 57% of the gross value of production in 1958. If we take the gross value of production in August as 100, then the figure would be 137 for September, 163 for October, 176 for November, and 233 for December. The victory won in iron and steel production was significant from the economic point of view; it was even more significant from the political and ideological point of views. "Iron is produced from the furnaces. Men are trained alongside of the furnaces. Steel is red, but men are even more red." These are the proud and strong slogans of our effort to promote iron and steel production.

Greatly Promote the Machinery Industry, the Electric Power Industry, and the Metals Industry and Energetically Support the Country

As the people of our country struggle to produce 10,700,000 tons of steel, the foremost tasks of Harbin are to provide the province and the country with more equipment for the generation of electricity and for the production of metals. For Harbin and the workers, it is a new experience to produce the many types of equipment such as a 50,000 kilowatt electric generator, a 255 cubic meter blast furnace, and a complete set of rolling mill equipment. Many difficulties are involved in these tasks. The tasks are great and the time is limited. Our raw material and equipment are inadequate. We are not well acquainted with the necessary techniques. Confronted with these great challenges, the employees of Harbin did not give one inch of ground. Instead, they displayed their courageous spirit. When they did not have enough plant areas to do their work, they worked in the open. When they lacked heavy equipment, they worked like ants carrying a piece of bone. When they lacked raw material, they collected scrap metal. They redesigned their tools to compensate for labor shortage. When they lacked the necessary technical knowledge, they studied hard. Thus, step by step, the masses carried out a technological revolution with prime emphasis on technology, equipment, and raw material. The result was that 30,000 employees in the more than 100 plants throughout Harbin cooperating mutually with each and with the assistance of various fraternal municipalities fulfilled the task prescribed by the state in a short period of three months. This was another one of Harbin's great victories on the industrial front.

Fight Against the Elements to Complete the Construction of a Dike Project

Along with the big leap forward in industrial production, 1958 investment in basic construction was 68.4% greater than in 1957. Basic construction investment in 1958 was equal to one-third of the total investment in the First Five-Year Plan period. Because basic construction was implemented with due emphasis to key projects, all major construction projects were completed in accordance with schedule. Construction on 1,020,000 square meters of area was completed. Municipal construction was also properly developed. The total investment in this field in 1958 was 56% greater than in 1957. Several hundred thousand volunteer workers participated in the building of a municipal dike. They worked with officers and enlisted men of the People's Liberation Army. Struggling against the elements, they displayed a revolutionary ardor that can move a mountain to fill the sea and manifested a high degree of creativity to build a large scale and technologically complicated flood prevention dike. This dike is 38 kilometers long, but it was completed ahead of schedule. This dike is playing an important role in safeguarding the lives and properties of the people of Harbin. The construction of this dike has also benefited the mass nature of our afforestation work. The area brought under vegetation in 1958 was 220% greater than the area planted during the entire period of the First Five-Year Plan. The construction of this dike has also brought definite developments to water supply and road construction activities, which serve both industry and the people's livelihood.

The Unprecedented Harvest in Agricultural Production and the Communalization of the Rural Areas

As a result of the implementation of an increase production drive, agricultural production in 1958 yielded a rich and unprecedented harvest. The gross value of subsidiary agricultural production amounted to more than 290 million yuan, an increase of 57.1% over 1957. The gross production of grain and soybeans amounted to 2.4 billion chin, an increase of 47.5% over 1957. On the average, the per mou yield of these crops was 51.7% higher than in 1957. The average yield per mou of paddy rice was 499 chin, for a more than 200% increase over 1957. In many areas under Harbin's management, production teams have already met production goals prescribed in the plans calling the national development of agriculture. There were also some increases in the production of supplementary food and economic crops. Vegetable production amounted to 1.1 billion chin, an increase of 60.7%. The average production per mou of land was 2,400 chin, 95% higher than in 1957. Livestock production developed greatly in 1958. Hogs increased 21.7% over the end of 1957 and domestic animals increased 50 percent over 1957. There were many improvements in the fishing industry. The industry was engaged in catching fish because it did not have to breed young fish.

A broad and extensive movement was launched in 1958 to develop agricultural production. The broad mass of peasants were working under the slogan of "Do not depend on the God of Rain or the sky, develop irrigation projects for a rich harvest." Braving the cold of winter, they completed 65 million cubic meters of irrigation construction work, bringing irrigation to 980,000 mou of land, an area ten times greater than the amount of land under irrigation before the liberation. The supply of fertilizer has increased by leaps and bounds. On the average, each mou of land received 2.5 tons of fertilizer. The management of rice paddies has been greatly strengthened. The mass nature of tool reforms has brought excellent results. Nearly 55% of the total area under cultivation was sown by new types of farm implements. Ball bearing axles were used on transport facilities in more than half of all the people's communes, thus greatly reducing the use of manual labor and draft animals. Following the fall harvest, deep plowing was applied to 3,010,000 mou of land, an area equivalent to 78% for the land under cultivation. This has not only contributed to the rich harvest of 1958, but also laid a firm foundation for a richer harvest in 1959.

1958 was also the year of the communalization of the rural areas. Although the people's communes have not been long established, they have already shown their life-giving and superior features. The communes have played an important role in the rice paddy management of the fall crops, in the fall harvest, in grain purchasing, in the fall plowing, in irrigation construction, and in the promotion of iron and steel production and industrial expansion. To meet the needs of the people's communes, we have established messhalls, kindergartens nurseries, and homes for the aged; we instituted the system of grain distribution. Thus, our women are further liberated from their chores, shelters and food are provided for the old and the young, and the peasants are no longer worried by the lack of food. For these reasons, the broad mass of peasants, especially the poor and the middle and lower class of peasants welcomed the people's communes with great enthusiasm. The superior features of the people's communes are clearly understood by the people, because the communes have greatly expanded and promoted the former system of collective ownership in the rural areas and brought about a system of people's ownership. The people's communes are organized on a scale much greater than the former system of agricultural producers cooperatives. Moreover, the communes have brought about a coordinated effort among the workers, the peasants, the merchants, the students, the soldiers, and among those in the farming, livestock, and fishing industries. Therefore, the natural results are that the development of agricultural production and the rural economy have been greatly enhanced.

The Vigorous Promotion of the Technological and Cultural Revolutions Has Produced Many Revolutionary and New Results

The vigorous promotion of the technological and cultural revolutions was one of the most vividly punctuated occasions in the big leap forward campaign of 1958. The victories won in the rectification movement gave rise to the conditions needed to bring out the significance of political and ideological matters in the technological and cultural revolutions. Experiences in the "two participates and three mixes" are already universally promoted in the various enterprises and departments. Cadre participation in labor has gradually become a routine practice. Worker participation in management has progressed from management of production to complete management including technical planning. Irrational regulations have been rectified. Cooperation laborers, cadres, and technical personnel in production labor and in technical work has become a regular practice. Working along with the masses with the spirit of the ordinary laborers, the cadres have not only strengthened their endurance for hard work, reformed themselves, and enriched their experience in leadership, but also educated the laboring masses. This has greatly strengthened the solidarity between the masses and the cadres. The eagerness of the working masses to participate in production and in labor has been greatly elevated. The principle of the "three mixes" has brought production and technology, and theories and practice into closer correlation than in the past; it has resulted in some very profound education for the technical personnel. These events have inevitably promoted the revolution in enterprise management and enhanced the further progress of the technical revolution.

Under the direct leadership of the municipal party committee in 1958, a technical revolution designed to learn from and catch up with Ssu Kuang-ming, an advance production worker and a mass campaign calling for thousands of rational proposals were launched. The technical revolution has already resulted in many improvements and it is gradually bringing out improvements of great significance, some of them being very basic. Many heavy, large, and precisicned products have been produced. For example; the great victories won in the technical revolution include the manufacture of 25,000 and 50,000 kilowatt steam turbine electric generators, 75,000 kilowatt water turbine electric generators, steam boilers, welding equipment for the chemical industry, and high speed axles. Product design has been improved. The "four lacks" of the Chi-lien Plant, the Cun-li Machinery Plant, and the Agricultural Machinery Plant in Harbin has been the direct results of the technical revolution in the machinery industry and in product design. Handicapped by the lack of plants, machinery, cranes, casting equipment, and engineers, these plants managed to produce many simple designed and easily produced machinery that are economical, and useful in many ways, and made of very small amount of iron. They made 50-ton cement dryers, 4-meter diameter ball

bearing making equipment, and 255 cubic meter blast furnaces. In the construction enterprises, many new building techniques have been introduced. With the new techniques, it has been possible to bring about more construction material into use, and to produce preassembled sections that can accelerate construction work. With faster methods of construction, the work period of any given project is greatly shortened, manpower can be greatly reduced, and cost can be lowered. The result is that construction work has been greatly accelerated. With the development of the electric welding technique, many cast iron items can be welded electrically. In addition, there has been some very outstanding accomplishments in liberating the manpower of the people in working on product design and improvement, and of those several tens of thousands of persons in the production, construction, commercial and transport departments.

As we fully assess the significance of these victories, we must not underestimate the great importance of the technical revolution in the development of various miscellaneous items. The technical revolution is a transition from quantity to quality. More than 12 million rational proposals were submitted in 1958. We knew that many of these proposals will not lead to successful inventions. But we knew that some of them will lead to basically important technical innovations. When all rational proposals are put into universal practice, it would be difficult to assess the significant roles they will play in production work.

Great Developments in Science and Education and the Victories of the Patriotic Health Movement

In addition, there have been some very great developments in our scientific research projects. The municipality of Harbin has established 34 scientific research organs staffed with more than 3,000 employees, for a 400% increase over the number of persons employed in 1957. The number of projects under research has increased 1,600% over 1957. At the same time, the campaign for scientific and technical knowledge led by the masses is also developing on a broad scale. A network for mutual assistance and cooperation between scientific research organs and production departments and between higher level schools and industrial enterprises has been established. With regard to our success on the scientific and technical front, the energetic effort of our workers, and scientific and technical personnel are inseparable from the assistance rendered us by the experts of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries.

The cultural revolution that is being implemented with the technical revolution and technological renovation is continuously reaching for higher levels.

There were rapid advancements in education and related work in 1958. In that year, the number of higher level school students and middle vocational school students increased 29.1% over 1957 and the

number of primary school students increased 14.6% over 1957. The campaign against illiteracy won great victories. A network of sparetime schools offering courses that range from primary to college level to industrial and agricultural workers is becoming a reality. As education becomes universal, schools of all levels are implementing the policies of "education is a political responsibility to the proletariat," and "integrate production with education." The party's leadership in education work has been further strengthened. Many education workers are gradually overcoming the tendency of detaching themselves from politics, from production, and from actual conditions. There have been many improvements on the school scene. Students are doing outstanding scholastic work. Coming up is a new generation of red and expert young men who will carry on the revolutionary undertakings of the proletariat.

The patriotic health movement which emphasized the elimination of the four harms has won some very decisive victories. Many shock attacks were mounted. The manpower expended in these attacks is equal to the work of millions of men. Sanitation in the urban and rural areas has improved greatly. The practice of good sanitation has become a universal custom. The number of clinics and convalescent organs has also increased. The cooperation between western doctors and doctors of Chinese medicine has improved. The quality of medical treatment has been markedly elevated and improved. The literary movement led by the masses is gaining momentum. Many outstanding literary works have been written by workers and peasants. Those in literary arts are joining the workers and peasants in the ranks and serving them in the big leap forward in various political and production activities. Physical training is gradually becoming a universal exercise among the masses; it is reaching nation-wide proportion.

Along with the big leap forward in agricultural and industrial production in the past year, public security and judicial departments, which emphasized the protection and safeguarding of production, struck an effective blow against the destructive activities of counter-revolutionary and undesirable elements. In this way, the dictatorship of the proletariat was further strengthened. A condition favorable for the big leap forward in agricultural and industrial production was created.

Basic Changes in Finance and Trade

There were some very basic changes in the fields of finance and trade in 1958. There was a general leap forward in political ideology and in economic activities. All leap forward targets were exceeded. In 1958, the purchase quota was 46.3% higher than in 1957; the sales quota was 49% higher. The implementation of the policy of "developing trade by expanding production" has enhanced the development of our local industry. Production material and technical assistance were given to promote agricultural production. Great effort was exerted in

the purchase of agricultural and sideline products. Purchases were 39.7% higher than in 1957. The technical revolution in the commercial and grain departments was very successful. Commodities are inspected with the aid of instruments. Marketing tools are mechanized. Heavy physical labor is being gradually reduced. The management of commerce and the quality of services offered have been improved. These improvements have won the admiration of the broad masses. Our finance departments have been correctly implementing the policy of "from economics to finance," thereby completing their tax collection tasks. Investment in production construction in 1958 accounted for 76.6% of the fiscal receipts of that year. Funds for all production construction projects were thus assured.

The People's Livelihood Further Improved and Their Socialist and Communist Awareness Was Greatly Elevated

Along with the big leap forward in industrial and agricultural production, the people's livelihood has been further improved. Basically, every person in Harbin is gainfully employed. About 200,000 persons were employed in 1958. The women labor force was liberated. This liberation has brought revolutionary changes in urban life. The total income of the people has been greatly increased. In comparison with 1957, it has increased by 17.6%. Savings in the Harbin municipality increased 31.2%. There were some marked increases in the supply of many commercial products. Compared with 1957, the supply of vegetables increased 52.6%; cotton cloth, 34.3%; cotton, 82.3%; wool, 35%; union suits, 96.4%; rubber shoes, 32.8%; soap, 129%; fountain pens, 46.9%; and radio receiving sets, 96.3%. In that year, commune dining halls, nurseries, kindergartens, homes for the aged, clothing repairs and laundering services also developed at rapid pace. These developments have greatly benefited the people in better services. Some 230,000 square meters of new housing was built for the workers. The number of buses and street cars in service was increased by 45. Trackless trolleys repaired with funds received from the people were put into operation. Three motion picture theaters and 34 recreation halls were added in 1958. Attendance at these facilities increased 30%. The cultural livelihood of the people is being greatly enriched.

The big leap forward of 1958 was not only confined to production. More importantly, it was a year of big leap forward in the socialist and communist ideology of the people. On the one hand, the awareness of the mass served to promote the big leap forward in production. On the other hand, the big leap forward in production further elevated the awareness of the masses, thereby laying a foundation for the continuous leap forward in production. The broad mass of cadres and people are studying the works of Chairman Mao. On the theoretical front, the new trend is the high tide reached in the study of philosophy. The proletariat is grasping a firmer hold of Marxism-Leninism and the

ideologies of Chairman Mao. In the course of the big leap forward campaign, the proletariat broke away from superstition, liberated their thoughts, and developed the communist style of dare-to-think and dare-to-do. The spirit of communism is practiced by many advanced elements; it has become a social custom that can be found everywhere. The broad mass of workers not only refused to avoid hard work, displayed a high degree of revolutionary heroism, but also combined hard work, endurance, and dexterity with their revolutionary ardor to approach their work with a scientific spirit. A new form of conduct has appeared on the social scene. Cooperation and mutual assistance, hard work and frugality, and good neighbor relations have become the social trend. The big leap forward has brought about a closer relationship among the various municipal departments and between man and man. Private holdings have become public properties. The communist spirit of mutual cooperation has been greatly developed. On the basis of this ideological foundation, mutual cooperation among various departments, between the urban and rural areas, between industry and agriculture, and between industry and commerce has been united into a great network with the proper organization and leadership. After the implementation of the rectification movement and the antirightist campaign and especially from the affects of the big leap forward drive, many bourgeoisie elements and bourgeoisie intellectuals showed some improvement in their political stand and ideological awareness. Many of them have contributed energetically to the technical and cultural revolutions and to the big leap forward campaign. It was inevitable that these improvements would bring about profound changes on the social scene.

The glorious achievements of the big leap forward drive have vigorously stimulated and profoundly educated the broad mass. When people think about the big leap forward, they cannot refrain themselves from shouting happily for the success and future of the state, for the socialism to be continuously victorious, for the well being of our 600 million people, and for the leadership of the party central committee and Chairman Mao.

Party Leadership Is a Guarantee of Success

Our people knew well that the big leap forward in 1958 did not come about by accident. It was the result of the correct leadership of the party central committee and Chairman and of the direct leadership of the Heilungkiang Party Committee, the Harbin Party Committee, and the Heilungkiang People's Congress. Our success in the big leap forward has emphatically proved that party leadership is one of the most fundamental guarantee for victory. Whether it is industrial production, agricultural production, or cultural education or health undertakings, subscribe absolutely to party leadership. Given party leadership, the people will display confidence in themselves. In this manner, victory is guaranteed. The big leap forward in 1958 is also one of the great victories of the rectification movement and of the

antirightist struggle of that year. Facts show that our economic base is deeply affected by construction work above the provincial level and by the people's consciousness. Conversely, construction work above the provincial level and the people's consciousness have significant affects on the economic base of our society, thus they are the motivating force that develops our production potentials. Therefore, the leap forward in production and the leap forward in ideology are inseparable. For us to be leaping forward in ideology, we must subscribe to political leadership and assign top priority to our political and ideological work; we must struggle consistently and seriously implement the policy of walking on two legs and follow the dual method of struggle. The big leap forward of 1958 is also the result of the vigorous implementation of the party's general line for socialist construction and of the policy of walking on two legs. Adherence to the general line has helped us to overcome rightist conservatism. By adhering to the principles of dialectical materialism, we have liberated our thoughts, broken away from superstition, and in accordance with the objective conditions, greatly manifested the subjective potentials of our people. The big leap forward of 1958 is also one of the results of the implementation of the party's mass line and of our effort to organize the mass movement. Facts have shown that the masses must be organized not only in the class struggle, in the development to expand agricultural production, but also in the development to expand industrial production and in the technical and cultural revolution. We must rely on the masses not only for small enterprise production and native method production, but also in large enterprise production and in native and foreign methods of production. Work results are always better wherever the masses are more broadly organized. More and more people are beginning to understand that this is true.

Our achievements in the big leap forward of 1958 are of the greatest magnitude. As we happily proclaim the glorious victories of that year, we must realize that, like any revolutionary movement, there were some shortcomings in our work. Some of our more serious shortcomings were that we did not properly assess some of our situations and therefore failed to plan adequately for them. At times, we over-emphasized certain aspects of a work project and neglected the others. We must correctly recognize our shortcomings. First, we must recognize that because our work projects are progressing at a rapid rate and that because we have won great victories in a short period of time, certain shortcomings are inevitable. As we progress rapidly, we cannot always stand on firm foundations. Some stagnation is inevitable. If we allow our shortcomings to interfere with our work, then we will be endangering our great success. This is completely incorrect. At the same time, we must also recognize that the big leap forward in 1958 was an event unprecedented in history. We did not have the benefit of experience to guide us in many projects. In some cases, our experience was lacking. Thus, we must pay a price for these shortcomings, thereby

gradually gaining experience. We must approach our work from an analytical point of view; we must not be guilty of subjectivism or onesidedness in our work. Every achievement in this world goes through a process of development. This process goes from partial development to full development and from imperfection to perfection. For these reasons, we cannot expect our developments to be perfect and without shortcomings from the very beginning.

However, our shortcomings and our problems are shortcomings and problems we must face in the big leap forward. They are the problems of progress. They are merely a slight dent when compared with the glorious success we have won in the big leap forward. Moreover, the solutions to our problems can be found in the very problems that confront us. Some of our problems and shortcomings have already been overcome; others are being overcome. Our revolutionary workers have always properly assessed the success of their work and, at the same time, never relaxed their effort to overcome various shortcomings. If we pay constantly attention to our shortcomings and work seriously to overcome them we can maintain the rapid development of our work and enhance our general big leap forward in all directions.

After reviewing our work of the past year, we are even more determined to continue the rapid development of our socialist construction, to continue our progress, and to struggle for higher goals. We are fully confident that we can fulfill our new and historical tasks for 1959. A better and bigger leap forward in all directions has already begun.

The 1959 National Economic Plans Are Ambitious and Far-Reaching With Many Goals Doubled

1959 is a year of decisive significance of the "work hard for three years" period; it is also the 10th anniversary of the great homeland. On the basis of the big leap forward in 1958, we must struggle for a better and bigger leap forward in all directions in 1959. Among some of the important goals for the development of the national and provincial economy prescribed by the 6th central committee plenum of the 8th party congress and the Heilungkiang Party Committee are the realization of a better and bigger leap forward in all directions. Steel production in our country this year will reach 18 million tons. Grain production will reach 1.05 trillion chin; coal, 380 million tons; and cotton 100 million tan. In accordance with the demands of the 6th Central Committee Plenum of the 8th Party Congress, the 3rd session of the first Heilungkiang Party Congress, the conference of first secretaries of various local and municipal party committees convened by the Heilungkiang Party Committee in Ch'i-ch'i-ha-erh, and the 3rd session of the third Harbin People's Congress, and on the basis of our national and provincial plans, the gross value of agricultural and industrial production in Harbin in 1959 will reach 5.7 billion yuan, for a 79% increase over the figure for 1958. The gross value of industrial

production will account for 5.1 billion yuan, 76.2% higher than 1958, the gross value of agricultural and sideline production will account for 610 million yuan, for a 106% increase over 1958. The increase in the gross value of industrial and agricultural production in 1959 will come from the foundation we established in the big leap forward of 1958. In 1959, the absolute increase in the gross value of agricultural and industrial production will amount to 25 billion yuan. In comparison with the absolute increase of 16 billion yuan in 1958, this is a big leap forward. In 1959, we will produce 110,000 tons of steel, up 370% over 1958; 70,000 tons of iron, up 190%; 100,000 tons of steel beams etc., up 570%; [one line illegible]. In addition, the production of machinery will be increased 160%; of tractors, 560%, of power-driven machinery, 630%; of paper, 110%; of sugar, 23%, of pure ash, 4,000 tons; of soda ash, 2,000 tons; and of cotton goods, 67%. Compared with 1958, there will be some increases in the production of 111 of the 119 industrial products that will also be produced in 1959. The production of 67 industrial products will be increased by more than 100%, that of 16 industrial products will be increased from 50-100%; and that of 28 industrial products will be increased up to 50%. To ensure the rapid development of the national economy in Harbin and to increase capital accumulation, the industrial enterprises of the city will be called upon to increase labor productivity 50%, to lower the cost of industrial production 10.7%, to lower transportation and communication costs 7% and to reduce commodity circulation cost 9.1% in 1959. In 1959, agricultural and industrial production not only will exceed 1958 in absolute value, but also will increase at a more rapid pace than that established in the big leap forward of that year. The total production of grain will reach 3.77 billion chin, for an 84% increase. Vegetable production will reach 4.95 billion chin, for a 300% increase. A million hogs will be raised, representing a 160% increase over 1958. Total investment in basic construction will reach 580,000,000 yuan, for a 48.5% increase over 1958. Basic construction will total 1.7 million square meters of surface area, for an 80% increase over 1958.

The Importance of Fulfilling This Year's Plans

We must point out that the fulfillment of this year's plans is of great importance. We have the brilliant leadership of the party central committee and Chairman Mao. We have the direct leadership of the Heilungkiang Party Committee, the Heilungkiang People's Congress, and the Harbin Party Committee. We have the continuously rising revolutionary ardor of our people and cadres. Our rank and file proletariat has increased from 300,000 persons in the first half of 1958 to a force of 500,000 at the present. Our technical strength and our scientific research work have been further strengthened. The experiences of the seasoned workers have been further enriched. The technical level of the new employees are rising very rapidly. Our

industrial base has been strengthened. Many new and large plants have been built. Their potentials are tremendous. Besides these plants, we have many other medium and small-sized enterprises. The technical revolution of 1958 won many successes. Workers and technical personnel have strengthened their dare-to-do and dare-to-think spirit. We have the support of specialists from the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries. We also have the assistance of various fraternal areas. We began this year's work at an early date. These conditions are beneficial for a bigger and better leap forward in all directions in 1959. Naturally, even under these favorable conditions, we are confronted with some difficulties. For example, our sources of raw material, electric power, manpower, and our transport facilities are still not completely adequate to meet the needs of the rapid development of our socialist construction. We still lack experience in many aspects of any problems concerning socialist construction. Ideologically, many of our people are still behind the trend of the time. However, we must realize that we have problems because we are going through a period of progress and development. We must follow the main current of our progress and development. Strategically, we must look at our difficulties with contempt. Tactically, we must view each one of our difficulties with caution. We must recognize and fully utilize all favorable conditions. We must examine our difficulties seriously and take vigorous measures to overcome them. In this way, we will be able to achieve a bigger and better leap forward in all directions.

For a General Leap Forward, Continue the "Steel as Our Principle Program," Pay Attention to Key Projects, and Adequately Develop Light and Chemical Industries

In industrial production, we must continue the policy of "Steel as our principle program" for a leap forward in all directions. First, we must guarantee the development of all "leading" and "advance" projects. We must guarantee the fulfillment of all important production tasks of the state. Under this banner, we must properly coordinate the relationship between heavy industry and light industry. We must gradually extend the scope of both light and chemical industries. Harbin is especially noted for its electric industry. But we must promote iron and steel production, too. We must strengthen the construction and the production of our iron and steel industry. The task of providing raw material for heavy industrial production is an inescapable responsibility for us. At present, one of the most pressing problems in iron and steel production is that the equipment utilization coefficient is too low. There is an inadequate supply of raw material. Production is low and quality poor. To overcome these problems, we must motivate the masses, grasp well and improve our production techniques, increase our daily output, and energetically ensure that we produce quality iron, quality steel. In addition, we make our steel into quality products of many kinds. We must coordinate well

the supply of raw materials, fuel, and transport facilities needed for steel production.

In 1959, the machinery and electrical equipment industries of Harbin will assume the task of manufacturing about 50% of the equipment needed for the whole country. In addition, we will be manufacturing steel-making machinery, rolled steel, transport equipment, irrigation equipment, and equipment for the light, chemical, and communication industries in substantial quantities. These are glorious and tremendous tasks. We must fully develop the potentials of our machinery and electrical equipment industries, especially with regard to the potentials of the large-scale and modern enterprises in these industries. In accordance with the principles of paying attention to everything while concentrating our effort on the production of key items, we must do a good job of coordinating our production process. The key items are rolled steel, mining equipment, electric power stations, rolling stock, and irrigation machinery. To ensure the production of these items, we must pay serious attention to plant equipment and strengthen cooperation in our production process. In 1959, our machinery and electrical equipment industries must eliminate their weakness in forging, welding, casting, and riveting work; the production capacity of forging and casting work must be increased. In addition, as we concentrate on manufacturing, we must not neglect the repair and maintenance of our equipment; we must raise the efficiency of our present facilities.

Along with the proportionately rapid development of the national economy, for the sake of elevating the level of the people's livelihood, and under the banner of energetically guaranteeing the production of iron and steel and machinery and electrical equipment to support the national effort, we must pay attention to developing our light and chemical industries. We must vigorously implement the policy of "walking on two legs." We must fully develop the production potentials of our present facilities and energetically increase our production. We must increase the speed of construction of the key projects of our light and chemical industries so that they can begin production at an early date. People's communes, and organs on the ch'u and hsien levels should develop many types of small scale native plants. These plants should be put into operation as soon as possible. Schools and the home handicraft industry should be organized to produce certain items that do not call for complicated production techniques and that can be produced by simple processes. In light and chemical industries production, we must pay equal attention to quality and quantity. There must be variety in our products. We must continue our research to improve the quality of the products that are already being produced in good quality and that have a high utilization rate. In this way, we can raise our quality and at the same time, achieve some economy. We must strengthen our technology and our work in research and in trial production. When research on a product is successfully completed, that

product should be scheduled for production as soon as possible. We must energetically improve the quality of those products that are in popular demand.

Our task in basic construction this year is a tremendous one. Our work in basic construction this year includes many projects. Many of them are key projects calling for complicated technology. At the same time, our time is limited. To guarantee the fulfillment of our tasks in basic construction work this year, we must further implement the policy of obtaining greater, faster, better, and more economical results; we must follow the policy of going "slow and fast" in developing our light and heavy industry and the policy of maintaining a quick pace in building up our heavy industry. Our projects must be classified into proper categories. To guarantee a general leap forward in the quality and quantity of our projects, we must adopt the principle of "concentrate the battle line, guarantee the key projects, mount the horses by groups, and attack in groups." The quality of our design work must be raised. The standards of design must be expanded and gradually systematized. We must aim at standardization. Blue prints must be delivered in time to serve their purpose. We must promote our experience in last year's work. On this basis, we must further raise the level of the management of our work, and improve the organization of our labor. On the one hand, we must guarantee the quality of our products. On the other hand, we must increase our work speed. To guarantee quality and speed, we must carry out our projects by following prescribed work plans. For the relatively large projects, we must work according to organized plans. New methods, new techniques, and new materials must be tested before we adopt them. After successful testing, new innovations or new materials should then be promoted by organized and planned methods. To ensure the fulfillment in this year's basic construction tasks, we must expand the production of construction materials; we must expand the base for the production of construction materials. We must make full use of substitutes and scrap materials. We must adopt new techniques and maintain a vigorous effort in research work.

Thoroughly Develop "Red Flag Units and Red Flag Emulations"

To fulfill this year's tasks in industrial production construction and under the direct leadership of the Harbin Party Committee, the people of Harbin enthusiastically launched "victory month, work hard through the months, and a red first quarter" emulation drives at the beginning of this year. At present, employees throughout Harbin are vigorously engaged in competitions to establish "red flag units" and "red flag individuals." Everyone is talking about the leap forward drive and struggling for higher goals; everywhere, people are challenging one another to learn from the advanced and to catch up with the advanced. These emulation drives have already brought forth many

advanced units and advanced production workers. The people's revolutionary ardor to struggle for a big leap forward is blossoming everywhere. A high tide centering around a bigger and better leap forward in our production has already been developed.

To realize a better and bigger leap forward in all directions and to fulfill and exceed our plans this year, we must firmly implement the Heilungkiang Party Committee's directive calling on us to struggle against the time element and to ensure quality, quantity and safety in our work. We must struggle against the time element, because wealth is created by labor and labor is the product of working over a period of time. If we can shorten the period of labor and complete our tasks ahead of schedule, then we taste the fruit of higher labor productivity and create additional wealth for socialism. Moreover, it is by struggling against time that we can gain initiative in our work and complete our tasks ahead of schedule, thereby creating a favorable situation for us to carry out subsequent tasks. As we struggle against the time element and to gain initiative in our work, we must pay attention to quality, quantity, and safety. The Heilungkiang Party Committee's directive calls on us to work under the policy of "two struggles and three guarantees." This is one of the general principles under which we must carry out the general line for socialist construction and fulfill the state's plans. To answer this call, we must adopt a unified and thorough approach to our work. We must pay equal attention to all our tasks so that none of them is neglected. Quick steps must be taken to train our employees and cadres so that they can implement the "two struggles and three guarantees" policy. Along with this, we must take steps to further develop the initiative of our employees and cadres. We must firmly implement the Harbin Party Committee's directive calling on us to establish "red flag units," and "red flag individuals." To do this, we must promote competition between individuals, between groups, and between units. We must catch up to the advanced, learn from the advanced, and surpass the advanced. Every individual, team, workshop, plant, and enterprise must endeavor to work for a general leap forward. We must ensure volume and quality in our work. We must raise labor productivity and lower production cost. Every worker should struggle to become a "red flag individual," and every plant should struggle to become a "red flag plant." Red flags must be planted in every corner of Harbin.

Broadly Develop Technical and Cultural Revolutions and Continuously Raise Labor Productivity

To realize a better and bigger leap forward in all directions, we must broadly develop our technical and cultural revolutions and continuously raise our labor productivity. Our slogans are "an old general can do the work of two persons, a new soldier can do the work of three men." A higher labor productivity will play an important

role in fulfilling and exceeding this year's plans. At the same time, it will guarantee additional wealth for socialism, higher production, and a better livelihood for the people. One of the basic principles of socialist production is to continuously raise labor productivity. Harbin has a tremendous labor potential for production work. In 1958, the average value of production was 13,240 yuan per worker in Harbin. There is some variation in labor productivity even in similar plants. For example, in the metal processing industry, it was 24,984 yuan at the No 1 Machinery Plant and 16,079 yuan at the No 2 Machinery Plant. In the textile industry, it was 13,958 yuan at the T'ien-t'ai Textile plant and 6,990 yuan at the Ta-tung Textile Plant. In the distillation industry, it was 63,636 yuan in the Ku-hsiang Distillery and 43,689 yuan at the Ma-chia-kou Distillery. In the sugar industry, it was 25,937 yuan in the Ho-p'ing Sugar Plant and 13,951 yuan at the Harbin Sugar Plant. In the knitting industry, it was 13,219 yuan at the Sung-chiang Plant and 5,814 yuan at the Jung-pin Plant. We have not fully developed the utilization rate of our equipment. In some plants, this rate is only 20%. An overwhelmingly large part of our work is still done manually. In the light and chemical industries, 42% of the work is done manually. This clearly shows labor productivity can be and should be increased substantially.

There are many ways in which we can increase labor productivity. The most important of these are the vigorous promotion of the technical revolution, the reform of labor and production organizations, the improvement of enterprise management, and the vigorous promotion of mechanization. To vigorously promote the technical revolution, we must unite the cadres, the specialists, and the broad mass of technical personnel. We must energetically promote mass reforms to bring about new technical innovations and to develop the creativeness of the people. We must strengthen our research in science and technology. We must introduce mechanization, semi-mechanization, and native equipment to increase production and to reduce the amount of heavy physical work. We must energetically promote reforms that will bring about better designs, tools, and materials. We must overcome our weakness in forging, casting, welding and riveting work. New experiences and techniques must be popularized. At present, our urgent tasks are to overcome our difficulties with regard to raw material, electric power, transport facilities, and manpower, and to guarantee the completion of key production projects. We must take steps to increase the production of raw materials. At the same time, we must practice economy and cut down on our waste. We must improve the design of our products. Whenever possible, we must substitute forging with casting, iron for steel, gas for petroleum, and wood for iron. We must develop the potentials of our transport facilities, improve management, gradually achieve semi-mechanization in loading and unloading, and continuously raise our transport efficiency. We must motivate the masses to increase electricity production. Whenever possible, all state-operated plants

should generate their own electricity and promote a practice economy movement to reduce electricity consumption. Under the conditions of a shortage in capital funds, we must, on the one hand, take every step to increase production, vigorously organize our sources for income, develop our potentials and uniformly and rationally utilize our capital. On the other hand, we must coordinate our construction projects in accordance with the principle of frugally and thriftily build up our country and our enterprises. We must take the easy and slovenly way to do things, reduce our design cost, strengthen our economic accounting system, lower our production costs, and accumulate funds for capital.

Energetically Develop Agricultural Production, Expand Production of Commercial Goods, Improve and Strengthen Rural People's Communes, and Launch a Movement for a Rich Harvest

In agricultural production in 1959, we must energetically increase grain production, develop the many fields of agriculture, expand the production of commercial products, firmly guarantee the state's production and purchase plans, and provide better services to the urban areas. To fulfill this year's agricultural production plans, we must implement the "eight-character constitution" for increasing agricultural production, and launch a movement for a rich harvest. In 1959, grain production will reach an average of 700 chin per mou of land, for a 148% increase over 1958; vegetable production will reach an average of 5,500 chin per mou of land for a 112% over 1958. At present, we must do a good job in drought control work. We must motivate the masses to use native methods to solve irrigation problems and to build water conservation projects. Every measure must be taken to bring irrigation to a wider area of land. We must promote the production of native chemical fertilizer, fully utilize the resources of the urban area for its manufacture, and improve the quality of our fertilizer. In addition, we must improve our soil, select good seeds, rationally practice close planting, vigorously promote the reform of farm tools, coordinate the labor of horses and oxen with machinery, and integrate mechanization and semi-mechanization. We must systematize the transportation of agricultural products, strengthen our field management, establish a system of managerial responsibility, and prevent damages to our crops by pests and diseases. As we struggle to ensure the development of agricultural production, we must vigorously and gradually struggle to achieve industrialization of the people's communes, mechanization and electrification of agriculture.

To develop agricultural production, we must vigorously improve and strengthen our rural people's communes. We must firmly implement the decision of the 6th Central Committee Plenum of the 8th Party Congress. Using the socialist and communist ideological education as a main theme and with emphasis on production work, we must improve the managerial system in the people's communes, do a good job in handling the distribution

of goods in the communes, and quickly stimulate a high tide in commune production activities. To fully develop the advantages of the people's communes and to fully utilize their potential to bring about good management in the communes, we must fully develop the roles played by the three-level system of organization. These include organization at the commune level, at the district level, and at the production group level. In particular, we must develop the role played by production or management organs at the district or production group levels. Therefore, a system of duties and responsibilities must be established and implemented under the unified control of individual people's communes. In accordance with state plans, individual communes may uniformly establish its own production plans and prescribe the means to accomplish them. Organs at the commune level may exercise direct control over the management, production, construction undertakings and methods of labor deployment within a particular commune. When it is desirable for organs at the lower levels to assume some of these functions, then these functions should be assigned to organs in the lower levels. In this way, the leadership organizations of a commune will have more time to organize the tasks for the entire commune and to devote their efforts to problems affecting production and the people's livelihood. More importantly, given some responsibilities, organizations at the district and production group level will be able to manifest their potentials, thereby further developing commune production work and strengthening its organization. The profits of a people's commune should be distributed in accordance with the need of the members, the commune, and the state. The formula for distribution should be based on production conditions and income of a commune. In this way, the income of the members will gradually increase from year to year. At the same time, profit must be rewarded to the commune members according to their labor. People's communes must practice thrift and frugality. In developing its systems of management and control, a people's commune must adhere to democratic measures. In this way, its production will be planned, its finance regulated. Every commune member will have certain duties and responsibilities.

Improve the Supply of Commodities for the Market, Promote a Bigger Leap Forward in Production

The supply of certain commodities on the market fell short of demand in the winter of last year and in the spring of this year. This reflects our progress in production work, a high standard of living, and an increase in the purchasing power of our people. This was a condition that existed temporarily after we won a general leap forward in agricultural and industrial production; it was one of the manifestations of a better livelihood for the 600 million people of our country. Along with a general leap forward in agricultural and industrial production in 1959, there will be marked increases in the supply of

commercial goods available for our people. However, because of the population and wage increases in 1958 and the marked increase of the people's purchasing power, the supply of commodities, even though increased, will still fall short of demand. This is a natural condition in the course of a big leap forward. It is also an unavoidable situation in the rapid development of our national economy. Naturally, there are some shortcomings in our commercial activities that must be corrected.

For a time, the development of our production will still be unable to meet the demand for increased supply. Moreover, along with the increased number of people under employment, the higher purchasing power of society, and especially with so many women under employment and with increased collective welfare provision following the rural communalization, there have been drastic changes in the clothing requirements and living habits of the people. These changes contribute to the difficulties of providing an adequate supply of daily necessity items. Even if the supply of commodities continue to increase and as they become more abundant on the market, a certain number of items will still be in short supply. The problem of short supply on the market is actually a problem of the light and sideline production industries. One of the basic solutions to the market supply problem is to vigorously develop our light industry and our sideline production. In this connection, the task of the various commercial departments is to further elevate the level of the people's political awareness and their understanding in production work. Moreover, we should take "the country as one chess board" and work under the uniform guidance of both provincial and municipal organs. We should vigorously promote and assist in the development of production work, help to develop purchase and marketing work, and do our part in solving the supply problem. We must energetically support the big leap forward in agricultural and industrial production, particularly the production of steel, grain, coal, and cotton. We must strengthen the delivery of production supply, promote the collection of scrap materials, vigorously promote the development of light and chemical industries and the production of raw materials, actively promote the many lines of subsidiary agricultural production, improve commodity circulation between the urban and rural areas, and energetically develop the production of commercial goods. In particular, we must promote the production of supplementary foodstuff and encourage and support various organs, enterprises, and schools to produce their own supplementary foodstuff. We must strengthen market management, stabilize the market, and broadly raise the level of business management.

The party and the government are taking effective measures to overcome the short supply of certain items. The supply situation on the market will improve gradually. At the same time, we are also taking various measures to overcome this problem. First, we are energetically developing our production process and actively develop

and buildup our sources of supply, so that we can expand our production through our own resources. This is not only an effective measure to solve the market problem, but also a basic guarantee for us to continuously raise and improve the level of the people's living standard and their material well being. Of course, we must not deny ourselves of outside assistance when it is available to us. We must improve our purchase work and rationally carry out the distribution of commercial goods. The distribution of supplementary foodstuff must be based on the principle of the rural areas serving the urban areas; this must be carried out in accordance with arrangements prescribed by higher organs. The distribution of industrial products must be based on the principle of the urban areas serving the rural areas. The supply of items that are in demand in both urban and rural areas must be met first in the rural areas. Services enterprises must organize their operations on a rational basis. They should increase the variety of their services. Welfare projects sponsored by the people, by various organs, enterprises, and schools should be developed. The operations of organs engaged in contract work and repairs should be improved so that they can better serve our people and continuously raise the quality of their services.

In general, we must motivate and rely on the masses, maintain a firm grasp in production work, work energetically, and stabilize the market as rapidly as possible. First, we must first concentrate on the production and supply of vegetables, fish, meat, eggs, and certain other items that are essential to the people's livelihood. We must do a better job to supply the market than we did in 1958. Moreover, as our production continues to improve and as the market supply becomes more abundant, we must help put the people in a happy spirit to welcome the 10th anniversary of our country.

To bring about a better supply to the market, we must broadly carry out propaganda work on the economic life of our people. We can utilize various methods to explain the reasons for the short supply of certain items, to eliminate man-made tensions, to encourage them to live frugally, to practice economy, and to oppose waste, and to stimulate the masses to manifest the glorious traditions of hard labor.

With regard to grain, we must firmly implement the state's unified purchasing and marketing policy and work energetically our purchasing and marketing tasks. We should eat well, but we should not be wasteful. We must energetically encourage the people to save grain, thus further developing their habits along this line. Grain departments must continue to improve grain supply, its processing, and its storage. In addition, they must improve the quality of their service to the people.

Finance departments should continue to implement the policy of "from economics and finance." They should develop and promote "increase production, practice economy" movements. They should encourage society to save more capital, to utilize the full potential of all capital

funds, to get more work done with less capital, to develop its own resources for expansion, and to promote the continuous development of the production process and other projects.

Urban Construction Should Be Adequately Developed

Along with the big leap forward in various production construction projects and to welcome the glorious 10th anniversary of our country, urban construction should be developed adequately. As we systematically carry out the construction of key projects in 1959, we must strengthen the construction of projects to improve the supply of water in the urban areas, so that many of our water supply and sewer problems can be corrected. In this way, conditions in the urban areas will be improved. At the same time, we must actively improve the services which are presently being offered by the Harbin Government, so that we can better serve agricultural production and the livelihood of the people. To better develop the people's initiative to participate in urban construction, we must continue to motivate and organize the masses to perform voluntary labor, so that the construction of our urban areas can progress at a better and baster rate. In 1959, we will plant 8.5 million trees, develop 500 hectares of forest, and construct more than 800,000 square meters of parks in Harbin. Vegetation will be brought to newly developed industrial areas and along many streets and unused land in Harbin. We will also bring vegetation both banks of the Sung-hua Chiang, of the Ma-chia-kou Ho, of the A-shih Ho, and of the Ho-chia-kou. In road construction, we will continue to improve many streets used by both industry and commerce. To meet the demands resulting from developments in the transport industry, we will coordinate our work to meet the needs of Harbin as it converts in transportation system from street cars to trackless trolleys. All important streets throughout the municipal area will be improved. Public transportation projects will be further developed. In addition to increasing the number of buses and developing the use of trackless trolleys, we must reform our system of vehicle dispatching and improve transportation service to the people. In addition, there will be some developments to gas supply, bridges, and street lights in Harbin. A general municipal improvement program will be launched to keep the city clean, to provide the people with convenient transportation, and to create a beautiful surrounding for the people so that they can work and live in comfort.

Further Develop Cultural and Education Projects, Raise the Quality of Education, Develop Literary Arts

Along with the extensive development in the technical revolution, we must continue to develop our cultural revolution in 1959.

Our education projects should be further developed and the quality of our education should be raised. In 1959 the number of students in municipally-owned higher level schools will increase 69.9%, students in middle class special schools will increase 73.3%, senior middle school students will increase 40%, junior middle school students will increase 10%, and primary school students will increase 7.9%. At the same time, we will continue to eliminate illiteracy, actively develop spare-time schools for those in industry and agriculture, and elevate the cultural level of those in industry and agriculture. Of the education of those in industry and agriculture, we must strengthen and improve our part-time-work and party-time-study schools, and realistically summarize our experience in this field. We must strengthen our leadership over all types of newly established schools in the various levels; we must strengthen their organization and improve their work. To meet demands in the development of education and of the improved quality of our education, we must maintain a firm grasp in improving the qualification of our teachers, pay serious attention to train qualified teachers, and gradually develop a network of teachers colleges.

We must broadly and extensively implement the policy of "education is a political service to the proletariat and education must be coordinated with production." Also through education, we must train our people to become a cultured proletariat and cause them to have a high degree of socialist awareness. Schools of all types and at all levels should organize their curricula so that political education, cultural and general education, and labor production education are coordinated into one education program. They should also include production work in their curricula, so that theories can be coordinated with practice. In accordance with central government regulations, we must continue to firmly implement the system of organizing the students to participate in production work. At the same time, we should take into consideration the age, sex and qualification of the students to coordinate the needs of their education.

In 1959, we must broadly and extensively develop the proletariat and the cadres to study philosophy, dialectics, and the writings of Chairman Mao and further raise the people's level in their understanding of Marxism-Leninism.

In 1959, we must universally promote literary arts to serve politics, production, and the workers, the peasants, and the soldiers. Literary arts are the vehicles of the "blooming and contending" movement. We must coordinate spare-time education with special education. With communist ideology as a basis and with reflecting the people's livelihood as a main theme, we must continue to develop the people's initiative in literary arts. Literary teams should raise the level of their ideology and improve the quality of their work. They should study theories, politics, and literary debates. They should offer their guidance to lead spare-time literary activities and actively train red and skilled literary teams among the proletariat.

Continue to Extensively Develop the Patriotic Health Movement With Main Emphasis on the Elimination of the Four Harms

We must continue to extensively develop the patriotic health movement with emphasis on the elimination of the four harms and eliminate the "eight evils." On the basis of achieving the "four cleans and five pures," we must improve sanitation and extensively propagandize health knowledge, so that every individual will form the habit of paying attention to health. To celebrate the 10th anniversary of our country, we must endeavor to achieve the "eight eliminations" and a red flag sanitation city. We must actively implement the practice of Chinese medicine, develop the medical tradition of the homeland, organize the doctors of western medicine to study Chinese medicine, and coordinate western medicine with Chinese medicine. We must fully develop the potentials of medical treatment, continue to reform and improve medical treatment work, and better carry out partial treatment so that we can better serve the people. We must strengthen our work in prevention medicine and gradually eliminate those serious and communicable diseases that have been endangering the health of our people. The recovery rate from medical treatment must be improved.

We must energetically develop physical training movements on the mass and regular scale, train individuals to give instruction in this field, and energetically raise our technical level so that we can establish more than better new records for the state.

To achieve a bigger and better leap forward in all directions, we must strengthen our legal work so that we can further strengthen the people's democratic dictatorship. Legal departments should approach their work with a view to safeguard production and to protect the lives and properties of the people. They should coordinate the central tasks of their work for any given period, continue to develop safety campaigns, firmly crush the destructive plots of counterrevolutionary and bad elements, strengthen the work of keeping peace and order, and energetically prevent accidents.

Further Strengthen the People's Democratic United Front, and Implement the Party's Policy for the Consolidation, Education and Reform of Bourgeois Elements and Intellectuals

To achieve a bigger and better leap forward in all directions, we must further strengthen the people's democratic united front, implement the party's policy for the consolidation, education, and reform of bourgeois elements and intellectuals, help them to carry out "a classless struggle," lead them to participate in practical undertakings with the masses so that they can simultaneously perform a service and reform themselves, thus turning their negative attitudes into positive outlooks, and mobilize all their strengths so that the

democratic people's united front can manifest its role in socialist construction.

Realistically Implement the Policy of "The Country as One Chess Board,"
Guarantee Key Projects, Pay Attention to All Tasks

In 1959, the industrial and agricultural production plans of Harbin make up one of the important parts of the plan of taking "the country as one chess board." To realize this plan, we must earnestly follow the policy of "the country as one chess board." First, we must strengthen our unified leadership and our general plans so that all departments of our national economy can become one organic unit. We must adopt the system of division of responsibility and management by levels. The unified planning of our city should be in accord with "the country as one chess board" and with the unified planning of the province. The planning of the various ch'u, hsien, communes should be in accord with the unified planning of the city of Harbin. In this way, the initiative at the various levels is fully manifested, their efforts properly coordinated, and the forces of socialist construction are brought together to struggle for a bigger and better leap forward in planning.

To implement the policy of "the country as one chess board," we must firmly guarantee all key projects and pay attention to all tasks. The big leap forward of 1958 proves that to rapidly develop our industry, we must have dynamic program to lead various projects. We must develop our key projects before we can develop our national economy. Therefore, we must lead off with our key projects. However, if we concentrate on our key projects and neglect other tasks, then we will hinder the development of the national economy and the building of key national projects. Therefore, we must pay attention to all tasks. At present, the key emphasis in industrial production is "to take steel as the principal program for a general leap forward." In view of the many key production and construction projects in Harbin, we must ensure the implementation of this program. However, our production of supplementary foodstuff and our light and chemical industries are still "walking on short legs." They must be strengthened. Therefore, manpower and material and financial resources must be allocated in accordance with the principle of more for key projects and less for other projects. We must guarantee the building of key projects and pay attention to all tasks. In this way, all departments of the national economy will be uniformly developed.

To implement "the country as one chess board" policy, we must strengthen the mutual cooperation of various economic departments and enterprises in various areas and in the city of Harbin and further improve cooperative spirit and their methods of organization and planning. We must seriously forbid all selfish and destructive activities, develop the communist spirit of approach, a task for the

benefit of all concerned, and share the responsibility of overcoming difficulties. We must overcome and prevent individualism, firmly implement the policies of collective leadership, overall planning, mutual cooperation, and division of labor. In this way, we can develop our full potentials, utilize all positive elements, rigidly observe mutual cooperation in the performance of production contracts, and complete our tasks in accordance with quality, quantity, and schedule.

Strong Party Leadership and Adherence to Political Leadership
Are the Basic Guarantees for a Bigger Leap Forward

To guarantee the fulfillment of agricultural and industrial production targets and various construction projects, we must maintain the spirit of "10 percent directives, 12 percent measures, and 24 percent hard work," so that we can lay a firm foundation for completing our plans. In our plans, we must work out the detail for every aspect of our work. Every measure must be carried to the end. Someone must be assigned to assume the responsibility for every undertaking. The masses must be motivated and organized to discuss various plans, all positive elements must be mobilized for an utmost struggle to stimulate a high tide.

The basic guarantees to achieve a bigger leap forward in 1959 are to strengthen party leadership and to subscribe to political leadership. The basic responsibility of political ideological work is to educate the masses and the cadres on the ideologies of socialism and communism. The subjective potentials of the people should be fully developed in accordance with objective conditions, thereby causing our socialist construction to progress at the most rapid rate. Our experiences in past campaigns and in the big leap forward of 1958 show we have always completed our tasks with great success whenever we strengthened party leadership, subscribed to political leadership, and mobilized the masses.

We must realize that not everyone has broken away from rightist conservatism. Moreover, the people's ideological understanding frequently fall behind objective conditions. Although they have broken away from prior conservatism, the people tend to develop new forms of conservatism under new conditions. Therefore, the struggle to overcome rightist conservatism must be implemented on a regular basis. We must maintain a revolutionary ardor at all times. The saying "10 percent directives, 12 percent measures, and 24 percent hard work" will remain as our slogan. When we speak of ardor, we speak of the people's political enthusiasm, their unprecedented willingness to overcome difficulties and their unselfish attitude toward labor. To strengthen party leadership and to firmly subscribe to political leadership, we must first stimulate the people's ardor, liberate their ideology, free them from superstition, and develop

their "dare-to-do, dare-to-think, and dare-to-talk" spirit of communism. We must continuously arm the people with revolutionary techniques and revolutionary developments. Our people must learn the objective conditions so that they will not go forward blindly. They must never feel satisfied with their accomplishments. For this reason, we must continuously impose new demands on the people. Their subjective potentials must be fully developed so that they can march from victory to victory.

To fulfill this year's tasks, we must continue to reform our work style. Since the rectification movement, the criticism of the "three airs and five attitudes," the transfer of cadres to the lower levels where they hardened their endurance and planted "experimental plots," and since the various enterprises adopted the "two participates and three mixes" policy, there has been some marked improvements in the work style of our cadres. In the future, we must continue to strengthen and develop the results of the rectification movement. In accordance with central government regulations, we must make it possible for all cadres to take their turns in manual labor; we must continue to develop our cadres with a view to making them red and skilled. The work of leadership organs must be improved. To fulfill this year's tasks, we must firmly continue to implement the party's mass line. The party's mass line is the source of our ever victorious strength. The big leap forward in socialist construction in 1958 shows that when the party's policy is put into the hands of the masses, it quickly developed into a powerful material force. Our cadres must regularly listen to the opinions of the masses and manifest themselves in a role that will benefit our educational process. They must prevent and overcome any work style that is detached from the masses so that the masses can be organized for a common struggle to achieve a better and bigger leap forward in all directions in 1959.

At present, foreign and domestic conditions are in our favor. The entire socialist camp is in a big leap forward. Our country is in the midst of a better and bigger leap forward in all directions. The "drums of battle for a vigorous struggle" is heard throughout Harbin, throughout the country. As we march forward in our development, we are piling one high tide on another. The sincere desire of our people is to achieve one leap forward after another. We are now going through this process. Harbin is one of the important industrial bases of Heilungkiang and of the country. In endeavoring to achieve a better and bigger leap forward in all directions in 1959, we have assumed the responsibilities of some very brilliant and glorious tasks. Whether or not we can victoriously complete our plans for 1959 will directly affect the big leap forward of the socialist construction of Harbin and that of our country. Therefore, we must labor with our utmost effort, work energetically to firmly guarantee the completion of our tasks.

Struggle for a Victorious Second Quarter and Win a Dynamic Beginning For This Year

Delegates, we have already victoriously completed the first quarter of 1959. Because we have the correct leadership of the party and the vigorous and energetic effort of the people of Harbin in the last three months, we have won a victory in our struggle to achieve a bigger and better leap forward in 1959. This victory is based on a well established foundation. We exceeded our goals on every front. On the industrial front, the value of production exceeded first quarter plans by 12%. The gross value of industrial production in the first quarter of 1959 was 110% higher than the figure for the corresponding period of 1958 and it nearly equaled the gross value of industrial production recorded for the first half of 1958. That we must work much harder to fulfill this year's plans is without question. However, on the basis of our big leap forward in 1958 and following our experience in the first quarter of this year, we have gained a much better understanding of the possibility of our achieving a better and bigger leap forward in 1959. We have arrived at better methods. It should be pointed out that we are now in a period of intensive struggle and "24 percent hard work." We must not miss this opportunity because we won't have another chance. We must not relax our effort even for one moment in the struggle to exceed the second quarter plans, the third quarter plans, and finally this year's plans. At present, we must expand the fruits of our battle and on the basis of the red platform we established in the first quarter, maintain a firm grasp of our work in the second quarter. The second quarter is a critical period for a big leap forward not only in industry, but also in agriculture and in commerce. The tasks of supporting various areas of the country with equipment and of manufacturing various sets of machinery are to be met in the second quarter. Work on projected projects of this year will begin in the second quarter. Whether or not we can begin work on these projects in the second quarter will determine the degree of our success. In agricultural production, we are in the midst of a busy and critical spring planting season. We must be able to complete our planting in time before we can harvest a rich crop. Whether or not we can continue to improve supply delivery to the market depends on how well we can organize our sources of various commodities in the second quarter. In summary, our tasks in the second quarter are greater and are more difficult than in the past. Whether or not we can do well in completing our plans for the second quarter will greatly affect the fulfillment of this year's plans. We must continue to struggle against the time element, struggle to gain the initiative, further motivate and organize the masses, quickly put our plans into operation, do a good job in staffing and planning our production construction work so that this work will progress at a steady pace, strengthen supervision and inspection work, and carry out planning in

various undertakings with painstaking detail. We must endeavor to exceed our plans for the first half of this year, guarantee the fulfillment of this year's plans, and establish greater, better and more new records in various undertakings to commemorate our glorious 10th anniversary. We must struggle to send more delegates to the national conference of heroes of advanced units and advanced production workers. Only in this way can we bring about bigger and higher waves in our socialist construction. Only in this way can we march to higher steps and win the fruits of a bigger and better leap forward. We firmly believe that the people of Harbin will respond to the party's call with greater initiative and enthusiasm, will contribute many outstanding accomplishments in this critical year of the "struggle hard for three years" campaign, and will victoriously achieve a bigger and better leap forward in all directions in 1959. Let us organize the people of Harbin to continuously struggle with their utmost effort and to march forward bravely under the brilliant leadership of the party and its general line!

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